The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selecting all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selecting entire Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Single copy, One Year ($2 in advance), $1 50; one copy (1 year) to the getter-up of the Club, $1 00; Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 49. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 14, 1871.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago Burned.

Greatest Calamity of Modern Times.

100,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Fourteen Thousand Houses Burned

Hundreds of Millions of Capital Lost

Business Part of the City in Ashes.

All the Banks, All the Hotels, All the Wholesale Establishments, the Postoffice, the Newspaper Offices, Six Grain Elevators, the Immense Freight and Passenger Depots, Shipping in the River—All in Smouldering Ruins.

Scores Upon Scores of Lives Lost.

MILLIONAIRES OF YESTERDAY PENNILESS TO-DAY.

The Loss Fully $150,000,000.

Substantial Expressions of Sympathy from Other Cities.

Food and Clothing Promptly Forwarded.

Action of the People and Councils of Pittsburgh.

$300,000 to be Raised in the Two Cities.

CHICAGO, October 8, 12:30 A. M.—The most terrible conflagration which ever occurred in this city broke out about an hour and a half ago, and having already swept over four entire blocks is still raging with almost unabated fury. The fire started in the large planing mill situated between Clinton and Canal and Van Buren and Jackson streets, about the center of the block formed by these streets. The wind blowing very fresh the flames spread with almost indescribable rapidity, and in a few moments the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity of the mill was filled with small wooden tenement houses and two story frame buildings occupied as groceries, saloons, &c., the inmates of many of these houses, startled from their slumbers, had barely time to flee from the houses in scanty attire, leaving their household goods to destruction. In several instances children were left in the confusion and rush to break the force of their fall and thrown from second story windows to the ground. When the alarm was sounded the fire had attained considerable magnitude and was burning on Wells street, near Adams. Several engines were necessarily kept at work. The rest of the fire department in the city were soon on the ground, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area that it was impossible for their efforts seemed of little avail. Between Canal street and the river there were several lumber yards, which, being entirely dry, burned furiously. The immense grain elevator of Vincent, Nelson & Co., one of the finest in the city, is immediately adjoining, and though it is said to be fire-proof, there seems little doubt but that the flames will soon destroy it. The intense heat to which it is subject will crack the slate with which it is covered, roof and sides. It contains many thousand bushels of grain of all kinds. The depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Alton and St. Louis railroads is situated north of Adams and between Canal street and the river. One of the buildings, a light wooden structure, occupied as an engine house, caught fire at midnight, and will be undoubtedly destroyed.

The scenes in the vicinity of the conflagration are indescribable. Half the population of the city seems gathered there.

The fire fighters are engaged in towing to places of safety the vessels moored in the neighborhood, while locomotives are busily pulling out the great long numbers of cars standing on the track in the path of the flames.

At this writing it is impossible to give an estimate of the losses, but they are already very large and the fire appears to be scarcely checked.

So far as could be ascertained when the reporter left the scene of the fire, no lives are known to be lost, yet it would be miraculous if such would prove to be the case.

LATER—1:30 A. M.—The fire is apparently raging in its centre, and is now sweeping on in the direction of the north side of Van Buren street, which it was thought an hour ago would be checked by the open space in that street. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire seems to be spreading south and west, notwithstanding the wind is at times driven from the south and blowing hard. The glare from the blazing buildings is like the noon day sun, and for a mile in any one may see to read. The entire fire department are now on the ground, and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the progress of the flames, which probably already run into millions, and the end is not yet.

NOT AS BAD AS FIRST REPORTED.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the last dispatch detailing the progress of the fire, the Western Divis. ion, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of their devastation. The space burned over and now embraces a block, bounded on the north by Adams street, west by Clinton, south by Van Buren, and east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain uninjured, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. This is due to the fact that a vacant space of ground lay between the burning buildings and the elevator; and by the continual application of large quantities of water on the coal roof they were prevented from burning. The grounds burned over were covered with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill, box factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from $250,000 to $300,000, with probably one third that amount of insurance. The fire had its origin in Hull & Holmes's planing mill on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the southwest the flames spread northwards with great rapidity, and thence east, and within the space of half an hour the whole district between Canal and Clinton was in a blaze. In two hours after the fire commenced, the work was ended.

The entire insurance will amount to probably $150,000, about two-thirds of which is in Chicago companies.

EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, October 9, Noon.—The whole business portion of the city is in ashes, from Harrison street north to Chicago avenue, and east of the river to Lake avenue, three miles in length, and from one mile to one and a half in width. Every hotel, bank, express office, telegraph office, theater and newspaper office, with all the wholesale houses in the city, are totally destroyed. Many thousand dwellings, and the same are also burned.

Following are among the principal buildings destroyed: Briggs House, Phœnix building, Chamber of Commerce, Farwell's block, Methodist Book Church, Smith & Nixon's buildings, Court House, Wood's Museum, Sherman House, Matteson House, Tremont House, *Republican* printing office, Crosby's Opera House, *Times* office, Dearborn Theater, *Democrat* office, Lind's block, Field's block, Central Depot, McAdams Hotel, Hooley's Opera House, Western News Company, Potter, King & Co.'s fine furniture establishment, Lloyd's Academy of Design, Mayhon, Daly & Co., importers of millinery and fancy dry goods; Partridge & Wright's carpet warehouse—one of the largest establishments in the country; the Major building, the Honore block, the McCormick block.

THE END NOT YET.

Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the southwest, with a sky of brass. No one can as yet see where the end will be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping its present direction.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES LIMITED.

The Western Union Telegraph has succeeded in getting a few wires from the hastily improved office in the southern part of the city, establishing communication in nearly all directions.

THE SUFFERERS.

Munificent offers of assistance are coming from every quarter. Thousands of people are homeless, and most of them in a destitute condition. The unburned streets are filled with people with household goods. No one dare even think what the loss of life may be. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Many must have perished.

A GENERAL SURVEY — TEN THOUSAND BUILDINGS BURNED.

An estimate has been made of the number of buildings destroyed, which foots up nearly ten thousand, and how many more will be swept away it is difficult to conjecture.

It is agonizing to look up Dearborn, Lake and other streets, and see the grand structures melting away in the red-hot hell of fire.

The city water works were protected to the las by an army of people, who worked with desperation in hopes of keeping the flames away, and thus keep one arm to battle against the devouring element without avail. They are now wrapped up in flames, and despair is upon every face. Nothing now can be saved: they are being consumed with astonishing rapidity.

The steamers are sucking water from the lake, but it seems their efforts don't amount to much; they cannot battle against the great mass that now besieges the city.

At noon, the flames leaping from one building to another, licked up the whole of Wabash avenue, one of the most noble thoroughfares in the world, and while the fire has now got good headway in the southern portion of it. One magnificent residence after another is being wrapped in flames.

The wind is still blowing fresh, yet more of a gale it might be called, and Heaven knows at what point the fire may be arrested. Help is coming from the north side of the city, and running into the tempest, although no hope was entertained in them. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire seems to be spreading south and west, notwithstanding the wind is at times driven from the south and blowing hard. The glare from the blazing buildings is like the noon day sun, and for a mile any one may see to read. The entire fire department are now on the ground, and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the progress of the flames, which probably already run into millions, and the end is not yet.

NOT AS BAD AS FIRST REPORTED.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the last dispatch detailing the progress of the fire in the Western Division, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of their devastation to-day. The space burned over and now embraces a block, bounded on the north by Adams street, west by Clinton, south by Van Buren, and east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain uninjured, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. This is due to the fact that a vacant space of ground lay between the burning buildings and the elevator; and by the continual application of large quantities of water on the coal roof they were prevented from burning. The grounds burned over were covered with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill, box factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from $250,000 to $300,000, with probably one third that amount of insurance. The fire had its origin in Hull & Holmes's planing mill on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the southwest the flames spread northwards with great rapidity, and thence east, and within the space of half an hour the whole district between Canal and Clinton was in a blaze. In two hours after the fire commenced, the work was ended.

The entire insurance will amount to probably $150,000, about two-thirds of which is in Chicago companies.

EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, October 9, Noon.—The whole business portion of the city is in ashes, from Harrison street north to Chicago avenue, and east of the river to Lake avenue, three miles in length, and from one mile to one and a half in width. Every hotel, bank, express office, telegraph office, theater and newspaper office, with all the wholesale houses in the city, are totally destroyed. Many thousand dwellings, and the same are also burned.

Following are among the principal buildings destroyed: Briggs House, Phœnix building, Chamber of Commerce, Farwell's block, Methodist Book Church, Smith & Nixon's buildings, Court House, Wood's Museum, Sherman House, Matteson House, Tremont House, *Republican* printing office, Crosby's Opera House, *Times* office, Dearborn Theater, *Democrat* office, Lind's block, Field's block, Central Depot, McAdams Hotel, Hooley's Opera House, Western News Company, Potter, King & Co.'s fine furniture establishment, Lloyd's Academy of Design, Mayhon, Daly & Co., importers of millinery and fancy dry goods; Partridge & Wright's carpet warehouse—one of the largest establishments in the country; the Major building, the Honore block, the McCormick block.

THE END NOT YET.

Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the southwest, with a sky of brass. No one can as yet see where the end will be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping its present direction.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES LIMITED.

The Western Union Telegraph has succeeded in getting a few wires from the hastily improved office in the southern part of the city, establishing communication in nearly all directions.

THE SUFFERERS.

Munificent offers of assistance are coming from every quarter. Thousands of people are homeless, and most of them in a destitute condition. The unburned streets are filled with people with household goods. No one dare even think what the loss of life may be. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Many must have perished.

A GENERAL SURVEY — TEN THOUSAND BUILDINGS BURNED.

An estimate has been made of the number of buildings destroyed, which foots up nearly ten thousand, and how many more will be swept away it is difficult to conjecture.

It is agonizing to look up Dearborn, Lake and other streets, and see the grand structures melting away in the red-hot hell of fire.

The city water works were protected to the las by an army of people, who worked with desperation in hopes of keeping the flames away, and thus keep one arm to battle against the devouring element without avail. They are now wrapped up in flames, and despair is upon every face. Nothing now can be saved: they are being consumed with astonishing rapidity.

The steamers are sucking water from the lake, but it seems their efforts don't amount to much; they cannot battle against the great mass that now besieges the city.

At noon, the flames leaping from one building to another, licked up the whole of Wabash avenue, one of the most noble thoroughfares in the world, and while the fire has now got good headway in the southern portion of it. One magnificent residence after another is being wrapped in flames.

The wind is still blowing fresh, yet more of a gale it might be called, and Heaven knows at what point the fire may be arrested. Help is coming from the north side of the city, and running into the tempest, although no hope was entertained in them. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire seems to be spreading south and west, notwithstanding the wind is at times driven from the south and blowing hard. The glare from the blazing buildings is like the noon day sun, and for a mile any one may see to read. The entire fire department are now on the ground, and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the progress of the flames, which probably already run into millions, and the end is not yet.

NOT AS BAD AS FIRST REPORTED.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the last dispatch detailing the progress of the fire in the Western Division, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of their devastation to-day. The space burned over and now embraces a block, bounded on the north by Adams street, west by Clinton, south by Van Buren, and east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain uninjured, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. This is due to the fact that a vacant space of ground lay between the burning buildings and the elevator; and by the continual application of large quantities of water on the coal roof they were prevented from burning. The grounds burned over were covered with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill, box factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from $250,000 to $300,000, with probably one third that amount of insurance. The fire had its origin in Hull & Holmes's planing mill on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the southwest the flames spread northwards with great rapidity, and thence east, and within the space of half an hour the whole district between Canal and Clinton was in a blaze. In two hours after the fire commenced, the work was ended.

The entire insurance will amount to probably $150,000, about two-thirds of which is in Chicago companies.

EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, October 9, Noon.—The whole business portion of the city is in ashes, from Harrison street north to Chicago avenue, and east of the river to Lake avenue, three miles in length, and from one mile to one and a half in width. Every hotel, bank, express office, telegraph office, theater and newspaper office, with all the wholesale houses in the city, are totally destroyed. Many thousand dwellings, and the same are also burned.

Following are among the principal buildings destroyed: Briggs House, Phœnix building, Chamber of Commerce, Farwell's block, Methodist Book Church, Smith & Nixon's buildings, Court House, Wood's Museum, Sherman House, Matteson House, Tremont House, *Republican* printing office, Crosby's Opera House, *Times* office, Dearborn Theater, *Democrat* office, Lind's block, Field's block, Central Depot, McAdams Hotel, Hooley's Opera House, Western News Company, Potter, King & Co.'s fine furniture establishment, Lloyd's Academy of Design, Mayhon, Daly & Co., importers of millinery and fancy dry goods; Partridge & Wright's carpet warehouse—one of the largest establishments in the country; the Major building, the Honore block, the McCormick block.

THE END NOT YET.

Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the southwest, with a sky of brass. No one can as yet see where the end will be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping its present direction.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES LIMITED.

The Western Union Telegraph has succeeded in getting a few wires from the hastily improved office in the southern part of the city, establishing communication in nearly all directions.

THE SUFFERERS.

Munificent offers of assistance are coming from every quarter. Thousands of people are homeless, and most of them in a destitute condition. The unburned streets are filled with people with household goods. No one dare even think what the loss of life may be. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Many must have perished.

A GENERAL SURVEY — TEN THOUSAND BUILDINGS BURNED.

An estimate has been made of the number of buildings destroyed, which foots up nearly ten thousand, and how many more will be swept away it is difficult to conjecture.

It is agonizing to look up Dearborn, Lake and other streets, and see the grand structures melting away in the red-hot hell of fire.

The city water works were protected to the las by an army of people, who worked with desperation in hopes of keeping the flames away, and thus keep one arm to battle against the devouring element without avail. They are now wrapped up in flames, and despair is upon every face. Nothing now can be saved: they are being consumed with astonishing rapidity.

The steamers are sucking water from the lake, but it seems their efforts don't amount to much; they cannot battle against the great mass that now besieges the city.

At noon, the flames leaping from one building to another, licked up the whole of Wabash avenue, one of the most noble thoroughfares in the world, and while the fire has now got good headway in the southern portion of it. One magnificent residence after another is being wrapped in flames.

The wind is still blowing fresh, yet more of a gale it might be called, and Heaven knows at what point the fire may be arrested. Help is coming from the north side of the city, and Heaven knows at what point the fire may be arrested. Help is coming from the north side of the city, and the city hope is by blowing up buildings with powder, which is being done.

People are without shelter, and worse, without food, and there is none to be had only in the western portion of the city, which has escaped thus far its ravages.

People are flocking here from places in the vicinity of the city, and fire companies are rapidly arriving—four from Cincinnati on the way by a special train.

DEVASTATING REIGN OF THE FIRE FIEND.

ENGLEWOOD, (10 MILES FROM CHICAGO,) October 9, 11 A. M.—The work of devastation continues. More than one-half of the city is already destroyed, and the flames continue their ravages almost unopposed. At about one o'clock this morning the fire crossed the river at Adams street bridge, and destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction; and at this hour almost every building from Harrison street north to the river is destroyed, including all insurance offices, banks, hotels, telegraph offices, newspaper establishments, with the single exception of the *Tribune* office, which is fire proof; the Commercial House, Sherman House, Tremont House, Palmer House, the new Pacific Hotel, the new Bigelow House—in fact every hotel and everything else is swept clean. This district embraced all the heavy business houses in the city. The progress of fire and brimstone in Sodom and Gomorrah can hardly be compared to the disastrous reign of the fire fiend in Chicago.

More than one-half the population are now rushing through the streets in vehicles, which are obtained at enormous prices, on foot and in every other way, with their most necessary household treasures in their arms and on their backs, in utter confusion, not knowing whither to go. Fearful suffering must follow, and almost immediately. Full one hundred and fifty thousand people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy their cravings of hunger.

THE AWFUL WORK PROGRESSING.

CHICAGO, October 9.—The awful work of destruction goes on with relentless fury. From Harrison street south to Division street north, and from the river to the lake, an area of four miles long by one wide, the flames have swept everything before them. It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people are homeless and in a suffering condition. The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

The most generous offers of assistance in money, food or anything wanted are coming from every city and town possible by telegraph. The Mayor has replied to several offers, asking that cooked food be forwarded as soon as possible. Men are on the way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The water works are entirely destroyed. They are now blowing up buildings on the line of the fire to attempt to arrest the progress of the flames.

SPREAD OF THE FIRE SOUTHWARD CHECKED.

LATER.—It is now reported that the spread of the fire southward has been stayed at Harrison street, but on the north side there is no diminution of its fury, and that entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction, and there are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west side of the north branch of the river, and the inhabitants on the streets nearest the river are already moving to places of supposed greater safety.

The Western Union Telegraph have now six wires working east and south, and running into the temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets.

PEOPLE FLEEING.

The Northwestern Railroad is running trains on both its branches, which are crowded with fleeing citizens.

THE WATER WORKS SAVED.

It is now positively asserted by some that the water works are still intact, but that the water has been shut off from the south and west divisions on account of the quantity being used on the north side. Reliable gentlemen just arrived from the scene of the fire say that the engine house and the water works are uninjured. God grant it may prove true.

It is impossible now to give even an approximately correct

STATEMENT OF THE LOSSES,

But a faint idea may be formed when, it is stated, that every bank in the city, except two small savings institutions, one on Twenty-second street in the South Division, and one on Randolph in the West, are destroyed;

ALL THE WHOLESALE STORES

And all the large retail establishments, the Postoffice, Court House, Chamber of Commerce,

EVERY HOTEL

On the South Division, except the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which stands on the extreme southern limit of the fire, escaped though badly battered;

EVERY NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

The *Tribune*, building, supposed to be fire proof, having finally succumbed; every theater, six of the largest elevators,

THE IMMENSE DEPOTS

Of the Michigan Southern, and Illinois Central Railroads, both passenger and freight depots of the latter, more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping on the river.

MILLIONAIRES OF YESTERDAY PENNILESS TO-DAY.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning are nearly penniless to-day.

SCORES MEET FIERY DEATH.

But more terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have found FIERY graves; how many no one can now tell, perhaps no one can ever tell; but some approach to a correct estimate of there is a heart sickening fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores.

HUNDREDS OF HORSES BURNED.

Have been burned in stables, and on the north side a number, though released from confinement, bewildered and confused by the sea of fire that surrounded them, they rushed to and fro, unmindful of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

ATTEMPTS AT DESCRIPTION USELESS.

Any attempts at description of the scenes of this appalling calamity would be idle. The simple facts that the once great city of Chicago is destroyed, that hundreds of millions of her actual capital have vanished, and that nearly one-third of her inhabitants are homeless dependents, are enough. Any attempts to embellish would be but mockery.

AN APPEAL TO SISTER CITIES.

As this awful day draws to a close, thousands of anxious eyes watch the dense clouds of smoke which still roll over the burnt district with dread that a change in the wind may turn the flames upon that portion of the city yet spared.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR THE APPREHENSIONS,

And reinforcements of firemen from other cities are constantly arriving.

WELCOME SUCCOR.

Col. J. J. S. Wilson, superintendent of the telegraph, is in receipt of dispatches from the leading cities, announcing that aid is being provided for the sufferers. Col. Clowery, of St. Louis, telegraphs that $70,000 have been subscribed by merchants. Cincinnati promises two hundred thousand, and Cleveland is proportionately generous. All this and a great deal more will be needed to relieve the immediate wants, but the end of everything is being done by General Stager and his assistants to keep up communication. Dispatches are pressing in from the world outside. Colonel Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent of the Associated Press, reported promptly early this morning.

MAILS SAVED.

About three-fourths of the United States mail was saved and taken possession of by Colonel Wood, of the Postoffice Department.

SHERIDAN STOPS THE PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO, 4 A. M., October 9.—The progressing flames in the South Division were finally arrested about ten o'clock P. M. This was accomplished by the blowing up and demolishing of several buildings on Wells street avenue and Congress street by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

THE DISTRICT BURNED OVER

In the South Division embraces a space reaching from the main branch on the south side to the lake, embracing about one thousand blocks, and the district contained all the leading business houses, the banks, insurance offices, hotels, etc.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHURCHES,

Including St. Mary's Catholic, Trinity, First Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, St. Paul, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, Universalist church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street is saved. The Washington Avenue Hotel on Congress street, and Congress hall, on the corner of Congress street, are saved. Michigan terrace on Michigan avenue, embracing the residences of Gen. Sheridan, Hon. Isaac Cook, Peter Page, Peter Kross, and other leading citizens, is completely destroyed with the furniture and nearly all their contents.

ALL THE NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY WIPED OUT,

The *Tribune* resident office for several hours, but finally yielded, when McVicker's theater, immediately adjoining, which also withstood the raging element, finally succumbed. In fact all the buildings in the district which were claimed to be fire proof, shared the fate of those which could make no such claim.

THE GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT,

At the foot of Lake street, became a heap of ruins about nine o'clock. Most of the passenger cars of the Michigan Central, Burlington and Quincy and Illinois Central Railroads were moved on the breakwater and saved.

TRACK OF THE FIRE.

On West Lake street, in the South Division, the fire extended south as far as Polk street, sweeping everything before it. The distance burned over in this same three blocks wide and over a half mile in length, numbering about twenty blocks. The buildings destroyed were almost entirely first class, embracing saloons, small shops, poor residences, &c.

THE DISTRICT BURNED OVER ON THE WEST SIDE

Commences at Taylor street, running from De Kover to Jefferson; ran thence four or five blocks narrowing down more and more obliquely to the river, more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping on the river.

MILLIONAIRES OF YESTERDAY PENNILESS TO-DAY.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning are nearly penniless to-day.

SCORES MEET FIERY DEATH.

But more terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have found FIERY graves; how many no one can now tell, perhaps no one can ever tell; but some approach to a correct estimate of there is a heart sickening fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores.

HUNDREDS OF HORSES BURNED

Have been burned in stables, and on the north side a number, though released from confinement, bewildered and confused by the sea of fire that surrounded them, they rushed to and fro, unmindful of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

ATTEMPTS AT DESCRIPTION USELESS.

Any attempts at description of the scenes of this appalling calamity would be idle. The simple facts that the once great city of Chicago is destroyed, that hundreds of millions of her actual capital have vanished, and that nearly one-third of her inhabitants are homeless dependents, are enough. Any attempts to embellish would be but mockery.

AN APPEAL TO SISTER CITIES.

As this awful day draws to a close, thousands of anxious eyes watch the dense clouds of smoke which still roll over the burnt district with dread that a change in the wind may turn the flames upon that portion of the city yet spared.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR THE APPREHENSIONS,

And reinforcements of firemen from other cities are constantly arriving.

WELCOME SUCCOR.

Col. J. J. S. Wilson, superintendent of the telegraph, is in receipt of dispatches from the leading cities, announcing that aid is being provided for the sufferers. Col. Clowery, of St. Louis, telegraphs that $70,000 have been subscribed by merchants. Cincinnati promises two hundred thousand, and Cleveland is proportionately generous. All this and a great deal more will be needed to relieve the immediate wants, but the end of everything is being done by General Stager and his assistants to keep up communication. Dispatches are pressing in from the world outside. Colonel Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent of the Associated Press, reported promptly early this morning.

MAILS SAVED.

About three-fourths of the United States mail was saved and taken possession of by Colonel Wood, of the Postoffice Department.

SHERIDAN STOPS THE PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO, 4 A. M., October 9.—The progressing flames in the South Division were finally arrested about ten o'clock P. M. This was accomplished by the blowing up and demolishing of several buildings on Wells street avenue and Congress street by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

THE DISTRICT BURNED OVER

In the South Division embraces a space reaching from the main branch on the south side to the lake, embracing about one thousand blocks, and the district contained all the leading business houses, the banks, insurance offices, hotels, etc.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHURCHES,

Including St. Mary's Catholic, Trinity, First Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, St. Paul, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, Universalist church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street is saved. The Washington Avenue Hotel on Congress street, and Congress hall, on the corner of Congress street, are saved. Michigan terrace on Michigan avenue, embracing the residences of Gen. Sheridan, Hon. Isaac Cook, Peter Page, Peter Kross, and other leading citizens, is completely destroyed with the furniture and nearly all their contents.

ALL THE NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS ACTUALLY WIPED OUT,

The *Tribune* resident office for several hours, but finally yielded, when McVicker's theater, immediately adjoining, which also withstood the raging element, finally succumbed. In fact all the buildings in the district which were claimed to be fire proof, shared the fate of those which could make no such claim.

THE GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT,

At the foot of Lake street, became a heap of ruins about nine o'clock. Most of the passenger cars of the Michigan Central, Burlington and Quincy and Illinois Central Railroads were moved on the breakwater and saved.

TRACK OF THE FIRE.

On West Lake street, in the South Division, the fire extended south as far as Polk street, sweeping everything before it. The distance burned over in this same three blocks wide and over a half mile in length, numbering about twenty blocks. The buildings destroyed were almost entirely first class, embracing saloons, small shops, poor residences, &c.

THE DISTRICT BURNED OVER ON THE WEST SIDE

Commences at Taylor street, running from De Kover to Jefferson; ran thence four or five blocks narrowing down more and more obliquely to the river, more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping on the river.

Heartfelt Sympathy for the Sufferers—Munificent Offers of Assistance — Food and Clothing Forwarded Promptly.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The great fire in Chicago monopolizes all attention. Business is totally suspended. Newspaper extras containing the news are eagerly caught up. The great calamity moves every man's heart. The citizens' meeting called at the Chamber of Commerce is largely attended; Mayor Davis presides. Committees on transportation and finance were appointed. Subscriptions and cash payments were pledged on the spot. The Chamber of Commerce gave $5,000. Many leading firms gave $1,000 each. At 12 o'clock $27,000 had been subscribed.

A fast special train was ordered by Dana, sent by special train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, three steam fire engines and all the hose in the command of the city, together with a corps of men necessary to man them.

The Hamilton and Dayton Railroad sent notice they had ample transportation for all supplies and help necessary to be sent to Chicago, free. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road makes the same offer. The American Express Company also proposes to carry supplies free. In accordance with these offers the Mayor sends a dispatch to the cities along the line of the railroads to collect supplies to be taken free. Blankets and clothing will be collected and sent to-day in large quantities; also cooked food. The committee will leave for Chicago at five o'clock in the evening.

The streets in front of the newspaper offices are thronged with people eager for the latest bulletins. A dense crowd filled the sidewalks and overflowed nearly to the middle of Broadway, opposite the Western Union Telegraph office, to hear the news of the frightful calamity, and the only topic of conversation is the terrible distress of the people and fearful destruction of property.

LATER.—A dispatch has just been received from Chicago, asking for fire engines and men. They will be sent at once. The dispatch also says the fire is still furiously raging.

At a meeting of both Boards of the Common Council, held at one o'clock, it was resolved by a unanimous vote to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Chicago, despite the legal disability to make such an appropriation, but pledging themselves individually to obtain legislation to make the charity legal. A committee was appointed, and the action of the Mayor in sending fire engines and police was endorsed.

Business is partially suspended, nothing doing on 'Change, owing to the excitement about Chicago.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—*All Cities and Towns along the lines of Railroads leading to Chicago—Greeting:* At an immense mass meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, large donations have been made to relieve the suffering citizens of Chicago. Donations of all kinds will be transported free from all points. Cooked provisions and bed clothing are mostly needed at present.

[Signed] S. S. DAVIS,

Mayor and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The officers of the Odd Fellows' Lodges in the city held a meeting at four o'clock in aid of their suffering brethren in Chicago. Sixty thousand dollars have been raised to the present time by private subscription.

The Mayor of Chicago telegraphs for tents to protect the houseless, and asks for blankets.

A special train will leave within an hour, carrying a committee of citizens and four car loads of provisions, consisting in part of about 10,000 pounds of cheese, 10,000 pounds of dried beef, 50,000 loves of bread, 200 barrels of crackers, and 2,000 blankets. The train will run at passenger speed. Donations of provisions continue to be made, and will be promptly forwarded.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Mayor Brown has a dispatch from Chicago asking for food for the suffering people of that city. He has called a mass meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Exchange at twelve o'clock, which will be very largely attended. The sympathy here is universal, all classes expressing the deepest feeling of sorrow for the suffering, and a noble and generous response will be made to the appeals for aid. Mayor Brown has a special train standing on the Chicago and Alton track, ready to start at a moment's notice to take the fire engines, and anything else that may be required, to the relief of the suffering or the aid of the distressed.

The mass meeting at the Merchants' Exchange at noon was the largest ever held here. People of all classes and conditions poured in to express sympathy or contribute aid. Some seventy thousand dollars were raised in the space of one hour, and the meeting is still in session. Commissioners will be appointed to canvass the city for money, food and clothing, and arrangements have already been made for the reception of such articles at hotels and other points, at which they will be picked up by companies' transfer wagons and taken to depots of railroads leading to Chicago. The Mayor was authorized to call a mass meeting of citizens to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, to give an opportunity to large numbers of private citizens who are anxious to express their sympathy to the same purpose. Franklin Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., donated one hundred dollars for the same purpose at its meeting held this evening.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 9.—The news of the terrible calamity at Chicago created the most intense excitement here to-day. Nothing has equalled it since the firing on Fort Sumpter. Two steam engines and hose carriages were sent here to Chicago this afternoon with a corps of firemen and policemen. A meeting of the Board of Trade was held to-night, and $10,000 subscribed, and $20,000 pledged. More provisions will be sent to-morrow, and a general meeting of the citizens called for to-morrow night.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 9.—The Common Council of this city met this afternoon, and voted provisions by rail to Chicago. More will follow. The Vandalia line takes all contributions for the sufferers free of charge.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 9.—The citizens' meeting at this city has been called, and appointed a committee to collect money, and a committee to forward provisions to-morrow to aid the Chicago sufferers. It also recommended that the city council donate ten thousand dollars. Hon. Mr. Shanklin subscribed $200 in cash, and one hundred cords of wood to be given to the sufferers. He will move to this city. Wm. Heilman subscribed $300 and several parties $100. Several thousand dollars have been raised and will be sent to-morrow. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—At a meeting of citizens at the Chamber of Commerce to-night, brief speeches were made by Generals Gholson, Bunford, Gen. Brown, Mayor Johnson and others. Subscriptions were opened and several thousand dollars subscribed. A committee, consisting of members of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were passed by a rising, calling that has fallen on the great metropolis of the lakes, has awakened in the hearts of the people of Memphis their profoundest sympathies, therefore:

Resolved, That we are deeply moved by sorrow for the misfortune that has involved and still continues to involve alike the rich and poor of Chicago; we feel for the homeless, impoverished and bereaved of her citizens, and while it was in our power to extend full relief; but to the entire limit of our power we pledge ourselves to give of our means substantial aid.

After which the meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening, when a meeting will be held at the Opera House. Railroad and steamboat lines offer to send all supplies.

CINCINNATI, O., October 9.—The excitement here concerning the Chicago fire is unabated to-night. The meeting to-night at the Chamber of Commerce was largely attended, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the people of Cincinnati, in view of the appeal from the Mayor of Chicago, hereby pledge this city to relieve with the immediate relief, but to the entire limit of our power, the suffering people of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this city be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of $100,000 in the city bonds for the immediate use of the Chicago sufferers. A committee of Council will receive the bonds, and sell them for the provisions for Chicago.

The officers and exhibitors at the Industrial International Exhibition raised 10,000 loaves of bread to be forwarded at once for the relief of the sufferers. Owens's bakery, the largest in the city, has been authorized by the city officials to commence without delay and bake night and day, until further orders, for Chicago.

The excitement here is intense, and the s

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 14, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE STATE.

The State is Republican by a majority ranging somewhere between ten and twenty thousand. While the West has about held its own, or made slight gains on GEARY's vote of 1868, the East has made considerable gains. In Philadelphia the Republican majority is reported at rising ten thousand. The Legislature is unquestionably Republican in both branches. The war for the Legislature that the Democrats made their greatest struggle. Having lost ground from last year, the result must be to them especially mortifying, while the decisive Republican majority in the popular vote destroys any expectation they may have entertained of carrying the State hereafter. Pennsylvania may now vaput down as permanently Republican. The vote on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, so far as we have any knowledge, is next to unanimous in the affirmative.

CITIES BURNT.

The appalling calamity by which the fair city of Chicago has been overwhelmed and turned into desolation, can hardly fail to be wisely interpreted to the advantage of other cities and towns. Reflecting on the perfection at length attained in the construction and construction of machinery for extinguishing and arresting fire, and on the completeness of the arrangements for its application, people have sometimes hastily assumed that a conflagration so extensive and ruinous, had been rendered simply impossible. The truth is that fire is still as it has always been the most dreadful enemy of cities. It is remarkable that the perils of its hostility are commonly so little taken into practical account; that as an ever present element which may at any moment get the upper hand and cause general desolation, it does not more steadily occupy the thoughts and command the vigilance of men whose persons and property are constantly exposed to its possible ravages.

Dr. JOHNSON said that "the conflagration of a city with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which the world can offer to human eyes." To any one who merely imagines the scene, the remark seems strictly just, and it will, doubtless, be fully verified by details of the Chicago calamity yet to be received. No conflagration of equal extent has ever occurred upon the Western Continent, and in view of the splendor of many of the edifices destroyed, of the sad reverses of fortune and of the aggregate misery, which are among its consequences, the burning of Chicago will rank with the most memorable events of the kind in history. By the New York fire of December 16, 1835, only six hundred and forty-eight houses, and property worth only twenty millions of dollars, were destroyed, while very few human lives were lost. To find a historical parallel of the Chicago fire we must go back to the great fire of London, which raged from the 2d to the 6th of September, inclusive, 1666. Its ruins covered 436 acres. Eighty-nine churches, (including St. Paul's) the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College and about thirteen thousand two hundred private houses were consumed. In consequence of the destruction of their dwellings two hundred thousand persons were compelled to encamp in the fields near the city. In PEPYS's Memoirs under the year the reader will find many interesting details concerning the event. His first entry is—

September 2d. Lord's Day. Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning, telling us that there was a fire broke out in the city. So I arose and slipped on my night gown and went to a window; and thought it to be on the back side of Marke Lane, at the farthest; but being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off; and so went to bed again, and to sleep.

The fire originated in the King's baker's house, in Pudding lane. PEPYS mentions on that day meeting the Lord Mayor, to whom he gave an order from the King, CHARLES II. to arrest the fire by pulling down houses. To this message his Lordship "cried like a fainting woman: 'Lord! what can I do?' I am spent; people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it'" PEPYS elsewhere writes of the fire as "a most horrid, malicious, bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire."

To find another conflagration of equal magnitude (not an incident of war) we must go back to the year sixty-six of the Christian era, when a considerable portion of Rome was laid in ashes, including the Imperial palace and the gardens of Macaenas. The population of the city at the time somewhere between 1,200,000 and 2,000,000. Of the fourteen regions into which the city was divided, four only remained uninjured; three were utterly destroyed, and of the seven others all that was left were some half-consumed houses. TACITUS, who, of the 15th book of his Annals, gives a full account of the disaster, says that it was uncertain whether the fire originated in accident or in the malice of the Emperor, NERO. When it began he was at Antium, and did not return to the city until his palace began to be in peril. He showed himself very kind in providing accommodations for the vast multitudes rendered homeless, throwing open for their use the Campus Martius the palace of Agrippa and his own gardens, caused great numbers of sheds to be run up as temporary shelters, and had household furniture brought from Ostia and from the villas around Rome. He also reduced the price of grain. These acts of kindness, however, did not help him with the people, who fully believed the current report that, while the city was burning his majesty amused himself in his domestic theater exhibiting the destruction of Troy. In fact, it was well known that he wanted the city destroyed that he might rebuild it in his own way, and attach to it his own name. Among the details of the scene mentioned by TACITUS were the lamentations of women, children and helpless old persons; the vain attempts of the people to save their property, and a despair from failure or from the loss of friends, which prompted many to abandon all efforts and to fall voluntary victims to the flames. First on the sixth day, says TACITUS, the conflagration was arrested, after the houses far and wide around had been torn down, so that the sea of flame encountered nothing but empty space. After a short interval, however, the conflagration burst forth in another place. But this place was less crowded with human dwellings, few lives were destroyed and the chief ruin fell upon certain temples of the gods and upon houses devoted to amusement. As in the instance of Chicago, so in Rome, incendiaries were busy spreading the fire, even in the presence of the people.

An incident of the disaster, an incident comparatively insignificant at the time but memorable since and forever, was the fact, that NERO, to divert suspicion and odium from himself, caused the Christians of the city to be charged with the crime of having set it on fire. The few sentences in which the great historian records the fact now form the most intensely interesting passage in all Roman literature. Of course no evidence sustained the Emporer's charge, but abhorred by the Pagans and ignorantly regarded as "enemies of the human race," a great multitude of them, under pretext of the offense alleged, were put to death amidst cries of derision and insult. Some were enveloped in the skins of wild beasts and devoured by dogs, others were crucified, while others covered with pitch, were set up and burnt as candles to lighten the streets.

It is interesting to know that Rome was rebuilt, not only in much finer style, but upon a plan much more favorable to the health of the inhabitants. This was the fact in the case of London also; the mean houses and the narrow streets were got rid of, and the city was so reconstructed that the plague has never prevailed there since. Doubtless Chicago also, *redivivus*, will be not only a more beautiful and imposing, but a more salubrious city than ever before. And, especially, it may be confidently expected that it will be so rebuilt, in the material and arrangement of the houses, as to be exempt from the chances of such a disaster as the one by which it has perished.

SOME one wants to know whether the "New Departure" has any reference to "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity." We suppose it means the same fellows.

HOW TO CONVICT ROGUES.

Several times within the last two years we have heard wonder expressed at the French method of administering justice. First the proceedings at the trial of PIERRE BONAPARTE were pretty fully reported for and published in American newspapers, and more recently the same compliment has been paid the judicial proceedings in the cases of leading Communists. American readers have thus been led to notice the very marked difference of method between French and English or American courts. It needs hardly be said that to the laic or unsophisticated mind, the contrast commonly seems very striking, and the impression produced by no means favorable to the foreign procedure. Some by the French trials are reminded of those scenes of centuries ago in the English courts, familiar even to the general reader, in which the judge, a JEFFREIES for example, was wont to revile and ridicule the prisoner; or they recollect POPE's couplet in which "DELIA's rage" is made to rhyme with—"hard words and hanging if your judge be PAGE." To many the inference may seem warranted that, while English and American courts of justice have been softened and refined by the general progress of civilization, the French courts still retain the savage manners of a less enlightened age. The truth is that the relative civilization and refinement of French and American administrators of justice have nothing to do with the business, and that the phenomena in question are to be referred to the different positions occupied by the accused in America and in France. Here, as in England, the accused is assumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty; in France, as on the continent of Europe generally, he is assumed to be guilty of the offense with which he is charged, until his innocence is established by evidence. Here the judge is in a sense the advocate of the accused, whom he may guard against criminating himself, while in France, it is the duty of the judge to exercise his ingenuity and apply his knowledge for the prisoner's conviction. He usually enters into a free conversation with him, hears his story, and does all he can to involve him in self-contradiction, and, if possible, extort from him a confession. The quiet, dignified, rigorously just and impartial bearing of an American judge would appear very much out of place in a French criminal court. Which of the two methods is the better, is a question which has been a good deal debated in England during the last few years. There can, however, hardly be a doubt that the French way is more favorable to the public, while the English way is more favorable to the criminal. In other words, by the French method the guilty is more certainly convicted, and society more effectually protected, while in the English method the culprit's chances of escape are much increased. In accordance with the venerable common-law maxim—"better that nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man should suffer," (a saying which an eminent Pittsburgh lawyer once ascribed to "the divine author of our holy religion,") English and American society voluntarily takes the risks of continual depredation rather than adopt and use a process, by which the timid or the feebleminded, falsely accused of crime, might be subjected to unmerited punishment. However, some prominent British jurists and sociologists have for a good while been so deeply impressed with the evils of their method of trial and with the enormous percentage of known criminals whom it enables to evade conviction, that at present a strong current of opinion sets in favor of its modification, if not of the adoption of the French method.

THE POPE IN HIS TROUBLE.

For an "infallible," spiritual potentate, and one who professes to be perfectly *en rapport* with the great Soul of the Universe, the garrulous and querulous complainings of the Pope would seem, to say the least, ungrateful to the high celestial Powers which, he claims, stand protectingly behind him. Ever since the unification of Italy he has done nothing but brood over the tyranny and apostacy of which he believes himself to be the victim, to bemoan his lost temporable sovereignty, and to pronounce maledictions on his so-called enemies and persecutors. It is, of course, possible that he believes in the unchangeable nature of the Divine Providence in every age, but he acts exceedingly like a man who very seriously doubts it. He has just issued another Encyclical letter to the faithful, in which they are conjured to keep a stiff upper lip, and assured that "Rome will yet be free from the bands of the usurper," and that otherwise also all will soon be well. The poor old man's paper is full of painful evidences of the desperate efforts it costs him to reconcile his dogmas to the commentary which history is writing upon them. It is pitiful to witness the intellectual and moral chaos which is left upon the aged Pontiff, and the labyrinth of contradictions and contrarieties in which his letter is involved. If all these blessings which he terms afflictions be really in accordance with the Divine purpose he is making a very sorry exhibition of Christian resignation. But he evidently does not more than half believe his own dicta; whence his extreme anxiety that his "brethren" shall help him support his insecure and unsteady props. A man girt about with the Invisible, and believing himself to be reinforced with the Eternities, does not whine and whimper in this sort of feeble and faithless way. How can he expect his followers to "persevere," when their leader sets them such a sorry example of placid steadfastness? The spectacle is bitterly satirical.

OHIO.

OHIO maintains her high standing among the family of Republican States. With 25,000 majority for Gen. NOYES, the Republican candidate for Governor, and a Republican majority in the Legislature, which insures a Republican United States Senator, the Democrats, who made a desperate struggle, must abandon all expectation concerning Ohio hereafter. She stands shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania against the false Democracy, whose last hope of carrying the country has been destroyed by Tuesday's elections.

ALL the signs of the times indicate that Congress will, at its next session, make a further reduction of taxation to the extent of many millions of dollars. Vice President COLFAX and Secretary BOUTWELL unite in this opinion, which is also shared by Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, whose recommendations will go far to secure the passage of such a measure. The Republican press, also, is almost a unit in believing that the time has come for a considerable modification of the financial policy of the Government, and for a decrease in the rate at which we are liquidating our national debt. Not a few statesmen of experience and sagacity hold, indeed, that if we had diminished the debt by no more than one-half of the five hundred millions which have been paid since the war, our European credit would have stood just as high as it does now; while nearly all are agreed that the rapidity with which our obligations are being discharged operates disadvantageously to the country, retards the development of its resources and impoverishes its productive power. No fault is found with what has already been accomplished, but it is urged with reason that the surplus money of the country had better be left to fructify at home than to be taken in excessive taxation for the payment of a debt for which our creditors are not clamoring, and which indeed they are willing to let remain at a lower rate of interest rather than have it paid. The doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing is of course not true, but there may be a number of things that are worse, and among these is the crippling of our wealth-producing capacity from a false notion of political economy. The more rich and populous the country becomes, the lighter will the pressure of the debt grow, and while the elasticity of our revenues under such a tremendous strain as has been imposed on them cannot but be exceedingly gratifying, it is none the less true that our over-anxiety to get rid of the bfrden tends to produce results the very reverse of those which are aimed at.

THE all-absorbing subject of the Chicago conflagration crowded out from our columns at the time our telegrams relating to the Texas election. There can, however, hardly be a doubt that the reported Democratic successes are substantially correct, and that the State has gone against us. Local maladministration was unquestionably the cause of the defeat of the Republican ticket, and the lesson to be learned from it is that the people will not long nor tamely submit to be robbed of their money or defrauded of their rights, whether by Democrats in New York, or Republicans in Texas. The masses are determined that they will have upright and and frugal government; and, although we are by no means inclined to believe that the people of Texas will gain any real advantage from their swap, it is none the less an admonition to the Republicans of that State to turn over a new leaf. The result of the election wi l increase the chances against us in the Presidential fight, as well as in the contest for the next Legislature of the Lone Star State. But if the lesson of the defeat is heeded and understood as it ought to be, we may yet regain all that has been lost. The discomfiture is a new and cogent illustration of the imperative necessity which everywhere rests upon the Republican party, of reforming the abuses which have grown up within it, and getting rid of the corruptionists and shysters who tend to bring it into disgrace. No man must be permitted to act as a leader who does not appeal to the moral instincts of the people. Unworthy men and questionable measures must be repudiated by the party, or the party will be repudiated by the people. This is the meaning of the Texas election, and this is also the significance of the spirit of political unrest which is abroad throughout the whole land. If the Republican party is sufficiently clear eyed to discern the signs of the times, and brave enough to undertake the new duties that await it, it has yet a glorious future. But not else; for in the last analysis only integrity is power.

NEARLY or quite one-third of the Republican voters of Allegheny County neglected to vote on Tuesday. The party owes no thanks to them that it was not beaten; nor have they made much progress in correcting the evils which they are ready to plead as their reason for absenting themselves from the polls. Bad as some things undeniably are, we defy any number of those who complain loudest to show that absenteeism does not tend directly to aggravate rather than correct whereof they complain. If the much-complained-of evils are not to be cured, if cured they ever are, by attending to elections—by which we mean by commencing at the beginning and going through to the end with everything that relates to nominations and candidates—then we respectfully ask how are they to be? What do you propose, gentlemen; and how do you expect to rank as consistent—not to say honest—men by not seizing and zealously using the only appointed method for carrying on the government. Viewed in the proper light party politics are eminently respectable. It is, moreover, the most necessary business that can engage the citizens' attention. And we wish to know how those who are most deeply interested in legislation and the outcome of office-holding, expect to get along without giving politics their attention, and what right, in case they do not, they have to complain of anything whatever. The idea has for some time prevailed among a numerous and no doubt highly respectable class, that to engage in politics, especially nomination making, was to do something extremely dirty and reprehensible. But this must be given up, or there will be something to complain of more serious than has yet been experienced; and the sooner the hold-back policy is abandoned, the better will it be for those who practice it and the country.

MR. DILWORTH was beaten for county Commissioner and Mr. STUCKRATH, Democrat, elected over him by a thorough organization of those who are for the largest license in the liquor business. He had been conspicuous in assisting to expose the frauds of and bringing to punishment commissioners NEELY and MCGEE, and was thoroughly on the record in favor of an honest and rigid administration of the license law. It is possible that in some respects he had not been as politic as he might have been,—at all events he incurred the animosity of those who were too much for him at the polls. We know that he did not wish the office for benefits that it would confer on him other than as he was a part of the community that needed him; he could much better afford to dispense with it than the county afford to dispense with him. It is impossible, with our knowledge of those things in the past and anticipations of the future, to resist the conclusion that the result will not prove advantageous to the community, and the remark may apply with considerable directness to some who assisted to produce it.

The Growth of Chicago.

The growth of the great city of Chicago, whose piteous fate has thrilled the whole country with terror and commiseration, was unparalleled in the history of modern cities. The name is of Indian origin, and is earliest mentioned by the French Jesuit Missionary Marquette, who first visited it in 1673, and who encamped near its site for several months during the winter of the following year. The first fort, Dearborn, was built by the United States Government in 1804, but when the war of 1812 broke out with England, it became apprehensive that a post among the Indians, so far in advance of the frontiers, could not be successfully maintained, and it was abandoned to the savages. It was destroyed by the Pottowatamie Indians immediately after its evacuation, but was rebuilt shortly after the close of the war; some of the old buildings of the fort continuing to stand until destroyed in the late conflagration. The fort was occupied as a military post until 1837, when, the Indians having left the country, it was finally abandoned. In 1827 Congress granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for three miles on both sides of the line for the proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, from Chicago to the head of navigation on the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and organized a canal board with power to lay out towns along the line; the first map of one was the town of Chicago, (probably now consumed in the Recorder's office) bearing date August 4, 1830. In the following year Chicago contained about a dozen families, besides the garrison of Fort Dearborn, which was reinforced in 1832 by the election of five trustees, there being then twenty-nine voters. The first charter of the city was passed by the Legislature in March, 1837, and the first census was taken in the following July, when the entire population was 4,170. From that time the marvelous progress of the city is matter of history. The importance of the city was owing to the fact that the Chicago river afforded the only good harbor on the West side of the lake, and its Southern extremity. This river has two branches—one from the North and the other from the South, which unite about a mile from the lake, from which point the main stream passes nearly due east, through the heart of the city. Chicago was divided by the river and qranches into three parts, familiar, ly known as the North, South and West Sides. By the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal, vessels and steamers of the largest class were enabled to trade with the vast regions of Lake Superior, while the Welland Canal on the one hand gave the city maritime connection with the ocean and the ports of the whole world, and on the other the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles long, related it to the navigation of the Illinois, the Mississippi and the whole great river system of the West.

Another Great Railroad.

Some months ago we made reference to a project, then just mooted in England, of building a railroad through Asiatic Turkey, to connect with the steamers with the Persian Gulf, and thus open a more direct and expeditious route between Great Britain and her Indian dependencies. We observe that the question is now being very thoroughly discussed, and that it will be brought before a Select Committee of Parliament at its ensuing session. We showed on a former occasion that the proposed line would shorten the distance from England to India nearly a thousand miles, besides saving the time of nearly a week. The route, too, is so direct, that a line drawn from London to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, passes through the very country designed to be traversed. The Euphrates Valley has been surveyed throughout its entire length, and is found to be everywhere practicable, although a number of heavy capitalists are said to favor the selection of the valley of the Tigris, on the ground that it possesses a number of large navigable towns, and is the highway of trafic across the country, as well as the route of the telegraph line. This valley has not, however, yet been surveyed. The original estimates placed the cost of the Euphrates line at forty millions of dollars, but an able British engineer puts the cost of a thro e foot gauge at only one-half that sum. There are, of course, many difficulties to be overcome before the project can be carried out; but it is evident that its necessity is being more and more generally felt, and it by no means improbable that we may in a few years witness the iron horse plunging across Eden, and hear the conductor exclaim "this way for Paradise."

SOME time Chicago a cago mother, through the *Journal* of that city, addressed a letter to Theodore Tilton, respecting his peculiar notions of marital honor and fidelity, which should have made his flesh creep with the sense of self-abasement. In reply, however, the latter stoutly maintained that, whatever others may think of his views and doctrines, they are the law of God written in his soul; whereupon the New York *Globe* rejoins that if Deity has written anything in Theodore's soul commanding him to leave Mrs. Tilton and run off with Elizabeth Cady, then alone in their home in Brooklyn, while he spends his Saturday nights at a certain house up-town, with his arm around "Vickey's" waist, then God has changed His mind from what it was when He wrote the ten commandments. We agree with the *Globe*. How different does all this wretched advocacy of license sound from the sweetness and purity of these lines, written by Tilton a few years ago:

"I love my woman with a holy fire,
Whom I revere as priestess of my house:
I stand with wondering awe before my babes,
Till they rebuke me to a nobler life."

We commend him to the study of these verses. If they make his heart bleed so much the better; it will be a sign that the fire has not utterly gone out of it. Better be dead in body than in such corruption. Better the truthful silence of the grave than the apostleship of that *Golden Age* whereof a Woodhull is the priestess.

"THE half crown, or two and a half shilling piece, has been abolished from the British currency."

From present appearances it will not be a very long time before the whole crown meets with a similar fa'e.

Chicago's Calamity.

A Second Sodom and Gomorrah.

Vivid Description of the Disaster.

People Huddled Together Like Wild Animals.

Deaths from Hunger and Exposure

The People of the National Capital Moving.
Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1871.

The intense excitement caused by the terrible news from Chicago continues to be unabated. There has been nothing like it since war times, when the whole population hung expectant upon the confirmation or contradiction of the wild rumors as to the disaster to the army in the field. From an early hour this morning the newspaper and telegraph offices were besieged with the large multitudes, anxious to learn further particulars than those furnished by the meagre dispatches in the morning papers. At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the first that has been held for many weeks, there was no topic discussed other than the fearful calamity, and the means the Government could adopt to ameliorate the condition of the suffering thousands in the unfortunate city. The Secretary of War in this meeting submitted two dispatches from General Sheridan, wherein the latter officer notified the Government of the disastrous condition of the population, and that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of distributing the surplus military stores in his command. The President sanctioned this step on the part of Sheridan, and authorized the Secretary of War to telegraph to the Mayor of Chicago that the people of that city had the sympathy of the Government, and should have its aid so far as possible. In consequence of this conflagration, the War Department has also extended the time of payment of purchases at the sale of quartermaster's stores at Jeffersonville, Indiana for the period of twenty days. The Internal Revenue Bureau is in possession of information going to show that one million dollars' worth of revenue stamps were destroyed in the Collector's office, by fire. There are also confirmatory reports that the moneys in the Sub-Treasury, which amounted to four million, one-half million being gold, were saved.

About all the associations and organizations of the city have called meetings to-night to raise money for the sufferers. Besides these the Governor has called a public meeting for to-night for the purpose of taking subscriptions. Numerous societies to-day have ordered their treasurers to turn over all their available funds to the Mayor of Chicago. The plate printers of the Treasury Department, in a few hours to-day, raised $1,200, and the employees of the Government printing office raised $5,000 for the same purpose. It is announced that the city Government will contribute $50,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRE.

CHICAGO, October 10.—The following eloquent and truthful description of the fire has been furnished by a gentleman who participated in the work throughout the fire, but no eye witness can form an idea of the fury and power of the fire that as he reveled among the palatial buildings and warehouses on the south side, with the winds blowing a hurricane at the time, he was compelled to ask the Government for the fire to enter the south ends of buildings fronting on Randolph, Lake and Water streets and tempest Republican Association, and that it will be forced flames, which often licked the opposite buildings, and then the flames behind the buildings on both sides of the street would unite and present a solid mass of fire completely filling up the street from side to side, and towering hundreds of feet high into the air above the house tops in their mad career. How was

STREET AFTER STREET FILLED WITH FLAME AND FIRE,

And the estimate of the fire fiend was given vent in a roar which only can be equalled by combining the noise of the ocean when the waters are driving during a gale of the fury and power of the fire. As

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturay, October 14, 1871.

Pennsylvania.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 18,000.

Both Houses Certainly Republican.

THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1871.

We have carried the State by eighteen thousand. We gain one member of the House in Bucks, one in Schuylkill, two in Luzerne, one in Cumberland, one in Franklin, one in Cambria, and lose none. We gain one Senator sure in Cumberland and Franklin, and probably one in Luzerne, giving us both Houses certain.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The State Legislature will probably stand: Senate—eighteen Republicans, fifteen Democrats; House—fifty-nine Republicans, forty-one Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Complete returns of the city make Stanton a majority for Auditor, 10,346; Stokely's majority for Mayor, 9,301.

A special from Philadelphia says: Shortly after midnight, while returns were being announced and a band was serenading the *Press* office, a large body of Democratic roughs bore down the street, driving the bandsmen congregated at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut and flying into the building. Colonel Forney at the time of the firing was speaking from the Seventh street door. The simultaneous with the firing on that window a rush was made for the Chestnut street entrance, but without success. Shots were then freely exchanged, with stimulations

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 14, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

The destruction by fire of the major portion of the great and important city of Chicago, the greatest conflagration ever known on this continent, and scarcely paralleled in modern history, an account of which was begun in Monday's COMMERCIAL, and is continued in our telegraphic columns to-day, is one of those catastrophes whose vastness and awfulness ordinary language is powerless to describe. But yesterday one of the foremost cities of the continent, populous and proud, teeming with riches and industry, covered with the commerce of the world, in many respects the representative city of America, and of America's tireless activity and marvelous growth—to-day a blackened ruin, written all over with desolation and woe—there is not a town nor a city in all Christendom to which the appalling news will not carry a shudder.

But, notwithstanding that the vitals of the stricken city have, so to speak, been eaten out of her, and that where yesterday stood her homes, her churches, her countless magnificent marts, manufactories, hotels, social and civic institutions, to-day only the embers of devastation and ruin glow, we have full faith that the same wonderful spirit which conquered Chicago from the marshy wastes, and gave to it its unparalleled growth and prosperity, will be found as elastic as it has been aggressive, and—as in the case of our own city under the memorable conflagration of 1845—prove that the courage of her people is as superb as their calamity has been great; developing energies and calling into existence activities which, in the end, will bring her out of her ashes clothed on with yet completer triumph and mastery.

Meanwhile let her rest thoroughly assured that she will not be left to bear her heavy burden alone. From every quarter of the country hands laden with comfort and assistance will be stretched forth. Center of the practical enterprise of the Republic as in some sort Chicago has hitherto been, she will now be the center of its practical benevolence. Already, with that rapidity of motion and conclusion for which the American character is so remarkable, pity is crystallizing into help, and sympathy resolving into organized succor. All that the touched and generous hearts of a land blessed with the most liberal bounties of Providence can do to alleviate her affliction, that will be promptly performed. The country cannot give her back the dead who have been swallowed in her flaming seas, nor restore to her ravaged streets the beauty and greatness they so recently wore; but in so far as it can help her to help herself, we are quite sure that its willingness will outstrip even her need. The rest must be left to the re-creating influences of the future.

Upon no single profession, enterprise or pursuit, has the blow fallen with more all-inclusive and annihilating force than upon the press of that city; not a single newspaper office having, as we learn, escaped destruction. The value of the property thus at one stroke swept away, must amount to several millions of dollars; but we venture the assertion that complete and radical as has been the extirpation, there is no branch of business which will more speedily spring up into renewed existence, nor exhibit in doing so a more marvellous vitality and vigor. The press of Chicago has more than once elicited the applause of the whole country by its remarkable enterprise and feats of power; and while, in common with the whole journalistic profession, we sympathize most deeply in the sufferings of which our Chicago contemporaries have been the victims, we confidently look for their immediate re-appearance and undiminished prosperity. "Resurgam" will soon be written upon the smoking ruins of the Garden City, and its press will be the pen that indites it.

The consequences of this great calamity in a business and financial light we will not attempt to estimate. Vast values have been totally destroyed, and one of the arteries of internal commerce cut off at a single stroke. Chicago was an important wheel in the business machinery of the country, the sudden breaking up of which cannot fail of producing a serious effect, and not alone to those who have been burnt out. Many insurance companies have doubtless been crippled—and it would be wonderful if some have not been totally ruined. The effect will be felt throughout all the avenues of commerce and trade, but we prefer to hope that the strain, great and sudden as it is, will be borne without producing any general crisis.

THEODORE TILTON AND HIS OPINIONS.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON's recent course has been observed by very many with deep mortification and sorrow. Though as a poet, he ranked no higher than the third or fourth class of merit, his verses were generally pleasing and well adapted to inspire respect for the author's character. His writings in the *Independent* newspaper, though often devoted to subjects which he had never studied, and therefore did not understand, still unmistakably evinced lively and intelligent sympathy with truth and right. The Jesuitry which seems to have marked his connection with the *Golden Age* and the *Independent*, was either not suspected, or was charitably referred to the peculiar character of the man. Eminent reformers and philanthropists entirely devoted to the accomplishment of some great practical object, have often failed to find time to consider the misconstruction to which their acts or their associations were liable, and thus unconsciously laid themselves open to charges of offensive inconsistency. The *Independent*, reputed to be the advocate of Evangelical doctrines, for many years, in that character found admittance into thousands of families, who held in utter abhorrence what are now known to have been the real opinions of the editor. True, those opinions, or some of them, were regularly set forth in the paper, with the arguments by which they are sustained. Not by the editor, however, who was innocently believed by orthodox subscribers to be himself sound in the faith, and to maintain a vigilant outlook that the heresy of one number should be duly refuted and counteracted in the next by the exhibition of the antagonistic truth. The paper was a moral phenomenon, with its two heads, one orthodox, the other heretical; a more wonderful creature than the amphisbæna.

Relieved from the necessity of acting a part, furnished with an organ of his own, Mr. TILTON seems resolved to indemnify himself in the *Golden Age* for the reserve which he found expedient in the management of the *Independent*. He seems to regard, with resentment amounting to animosity, those venerable sentiments which for many years enjoyed his insidious patronage, and quite naturally takes evident pleasure in insulting their advocates by the contemp with which he speaks of what they hold sacred. All this, however, Mr. TILTON has a right to do, if he pleases; it is a matter of taste, and the supporters of the opinions in question are well able to take care of themselves. But against some other of Mr. TILTON's utterances it would seem to be the duty of the press generally to protest, as to the extent of their influence, they directly tend to undermine the foundations of our social state.

Demonstration is restricted to mathematical subjects, and all the principles in which civilization and government are constituted, all the opinions on which individual and social happiness depends, rest upon probable evidence. They cannot be demonstrated. The fundamental institutions of civilized society derived from the past are founded deep in the principles of human nature, and are the results of experiments of which oftentimes no written record remains, while the reasons satisfactory to common sense by which these institutions are sustained, are superficial and cumulative. Though *en masse* and all in connection the reasons are irresistible, viewed separately no one of them may suffice to carry conviction. Hence nothing is so easy as for the assailant to storm them in detail, and while doing so to gain great credit with people of a certain class for ability, knowledge and benevolence. And if the would-be reformer happens really to possess a little more than ordinary skill in arraying and manipulating familiar facts, a little more than ordinary dialectical acumen, a lively imagination, and some rhetorical dexterity, he can not apply his small mental capital in any manner so certain to secure notoriety, if not applause, as by attacking established principles and institutions. To agitators and demagogues of a certain class the pain excited in conservative minds by their assaults, affords inspiration of the most exhilarating kind.

Referring thus to Mr. TILTON, we do not allude to his championship of Woman's Rights except as it exemplifies his method and illustrates his incompetence as a reformer of society. In the labored diatribes on the topic, glittering with antitheses and points, he takes no account of the great fact—the influence of the sexual principle—upon which the whole subject revolves. In truth his theories of reform seem to have been entirely evolved from the depths of his own moral consciousness, while observation and experience have evidently had nothing to do with their construction. Or he may have received them through some misterious spiritual communication, such as his friend Mrs. WOODHULL nightly enjoys, as represented in TILTON's biography of the woman, a brochure which no decent man or woman can read without contempt and loathing.

Equal ignorance of human nature and equal disdain for the teachings of the past are displayed in a recently published letter in which TILTON gives his views on the subject of marriage and divorce. He thinks that the "best civil law concerning divorce would be no law at all," and supposes that the most effectual way of getting rid of the inconsistent legislation which now controls the institution of marriage, would be the inauguration of universal license. TILTON professes to have imbibed his notions on the subject from JOHN MILTON, notwithstanding his transcendent reputation as a poet, was exceedingly wrong-headed, and an unsafe guide concerning many subjects—and the origin of his treatise on divorce may well cause it to be regarded with some distrust. His nephew, EDWARD PHILLIPS, says that "the desertion of his wife so incensed our author that he thought it would be dishonorable ever to receive her again, so that he forthwith prepared to fortify himself with arguments for such a resolution," and the result was his treatise on divorce. But after all, properly understood, there is nothing in the essay to justify TILTON's view, and it is an affront to his memory to mention him as its author. MILTON combated the marriage dogma of the Papal church, and established in reason and scripture those principles which now lie at the foundation of all wise Protestant legislation on the subject. However, whatever may have been MILTON's opinions, no Christian government is yet prepared, it may be as to wheat and corn, although there can be no certainty whether the next roller will fall short or go beyond that which inspired the latest speculation. The rise in prices is good for the grain-grower, good for the transportation companies, though possibly not so good for consumers with fixed incomes.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a communication complaining about a great many things, in fact, he has a host, of grievances, "too numerous to mention." We recognize the writer as a respectable citizen who would have a perfect right to complain if he were not himself a great sinner, and "chief among ten thousand" who like him have neglected nearly every duty devolving upon an elector. More than once has he met the appeal to take a hand with his neighbors in the preliminary steps looking to candidates and measures, with the haughty words: "I cannot consent to meddle in such matters." Well, he has got the penalty, if one-half his complaints are reasonable, and we hope that he will have the fortitude to bear up under it. Furthermore, we recognize the writer as one of the class of everlasting grumblers, who, when a serious attempt is made in the interest of reform, "cave in" and follow submissively those of whom they have complained longest and loudest. If he really does feel as keenly as he pretends, we are rather glad of it; and if it is consolation he wants, he will not get it by coming to us.

A CONTEMPORARY assumes that the "hate ful income tax" will be swept away at the next session of Congress. We hope that there is sufficient ground for this confidence. A similar confidence has existed before only to be disappointed. It is possible, however, that as the President and nearly every member of the Cabinet have mingled quite extensively with the people, whereby any previous misconception of public sentiment must have been corrected, the support which the obnoxious law has received will be withdrawn, and the almost unanimous wish of the people gratified. Secretary BOUTWELL, whose tenacity of purpose is something remarkable, is said to be desirous of retiring, a man who do not agree to his policy, has been the law's principal advocate, and but for his efforts it would have been extinguished last winter, if not before. As that officer has experience and wisdom, as well as regard for the popular will, about which he can no longer doubt, it is to be expected that he will cease his opposition to repeal, to which we have reason to believe General GRANT would have been glad to give his sanction long ago.

MR. REVENUE REFORMER WELLS of the United States should remonstrate with M. President THIERS of France. This statesman has given notice to the British Government that the present commercial treaty between France and England, negotiated by NAPOLEON through the medium of RICHARD COBDEN, will be terminated on the 1st of January, 1872. The treaty was a free trade treaty, or at least a great step in the direction of absolute free trade; and M. THIERS, after an experience of many years, finds that it has operated so injuriously as to call for abrogation. We shall begin to look, now, for an increase in the revenues of the French Government, and for a healthy activity in the general field of French manufactures. M. THIERS evidently understands the tariff question a good deal better than the exile at Chiselhurst. And while Mr. WELLS has his hand in, it might be well for him to pay some attention to General GRANT for saying that he hoped that "the time would soon come when the wants of the whole country will be supplied by the products of home industry."

THE action of the New York Republican Convention in planting the party squarely in favor of the Local Option Law is likely to exert an important influence in other States. License law discussions have in many places resulted in a tendency in this direction as the mode of treatment likely to insure the greatest good and most consistent with our popular form of government. There is nevertheless something to be said on the other side, for it is indisputable that in many places where restriction is most needed the greatest freedom would probably be granted. There can be no serious objection to giving the experiment a fair trial, as the Republicans of New York propose; and what is good for that State will not be bad for Pennsylvania.

THE Committee of Seventy, in New York, are getting at the bottom of things. Selected experts, after making a careful examination of all the furniture in contracts, adding and subtracting, affix five per cent to their estimate, valided it at $92,075. The cabinet work was estimated at $132,000, including the addition of twenty-five per cent. Thus it would seem that for what would have cost far less than $92,075, the Ring, or, as they are now called, the Committee, who has been specially delegated to examine into the frauds supposed to have been committed by the "New York Printing Company," expects to be able to report the most outrageous swindles in city printing. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid for work which has never been done, and which there was no intention of doing. Mr. TWEED is credited with being the sole owner of all the stock in the National Printing Company, and it is likely the commission of the frauds will be traced to him, in which case he will be required to answer charges.

IT seems now to be pretty definitely settled that the holders of Confederate cotton bonds will submit their "claims" to the Joint Commission established under the treaty. As an illustation of the boasted modesty and self-depreciation of Englishmen, it is about the most admirable thing we ever heard of. The holders evidently interpreted Lord Granville's statement that the claims might be referred to the British agent, as an affirmative opinion respecting their validity, and have accordingly organized an active campaign in the country of their birth. The legality of the loan will, of course, be discussed and determined according to the law of nations; which does not, we believe, hold that a country which seizes on the property of its rebellious subjects is liable for its debts to foreigners. Our merchant vessels were destroyed by pirate ships bought with the money realized on these identical bonds, and we are now called upon to pay the ships who inflicted the damage. This is modesty with a vengeance.

The insufficiency of the capacity of grain elevators in Philadelphia is of such degree that thirty days' notice is necessary before a vessel can secure a chance to load. Several parties have had in contemplation the erection of an elevator or more extensive dimensions than those now in use, but nothing definite was resolved upon until quite recently. It is stated that early next spring Mr. TITUS J. EMERY will commence the construction of a building sixty-six feet wide, one hundred and seventy-seven deep, and divided into sixty-six bins, each holding over three thousand bushels of grain. It will have a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand bushels, with a working capacity of one-half that amount. It will be constructed upon piles with a basement of stone. The estimated cost is put down at $155,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have promised to build a road to connect with their main road, which will run directly to the elevator.

THE merchants of Philadelphia, to the number of over twelve hundred, have petitioned "the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to provide such ample railroad connections and depot and warehouse, accessible to the ocean commerce, as will enable Philadelphia to avail herself of the advantages 'due to her nearer distance to the West,' to *compete upon those equal terms* for a large share of the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its Southern and Western connections, which must of necessity seek a market or a shipping port at the eastern terminus of this important line of railroad transportation." The Board of trade of that city at a late meeting resolved to extend to the Railroad Company their influence in obtaining from the City Councils such privileges as will permit of the carrying out of the object desired.

GENERAL BUTLER'S Dutch Gap Canal, which was intended to turn the current of James river, is now an object not only of historical, but also of practical interest to every traveler through that part of the country. Until quite recently the work was supposed to have been a failure. Butler made the necessary excavation, but was unable to turn the current of the river sufficiently to render the canal useful. The surging flood of last October removed this difficulty, and now steamers and ships of the larger kind may pass safely through it. Workmen are now widening and variously improving the opening so as to secure its benefits permanently. It may surprise many who have not looked into the matter closely to know that the canal seems only forty or fifty yards long, and that when it is fully completed vessels will pass this short distance, instead of being compelled to make a curve of seven miles, as formerly.

FRANCE is trying to make England as miserable as she herself is. A pamphlet has recently been published in Paris, entitled "France in the East." It endeavors to demonstrate that England is threatened with more complete ruin than that which France has been subjected to by Germany. This catastrophe, according to the pamphlet, is the necessary realization of Prince Bismarck's plan, who must needs always fear an Anglo-French alliance. France will never be overthrown so long as England remains powerful. The pamphlet seeks to show that Prince Bismarck, in alliance with Russia, would obtain possession of Trieste and Antwerp, while Russia would occupy Hindoostan. It is added that a treaty to that effect has been signed between Russia and Germany.

ONE year's experience in tree-planting on the plains is reported as quite encouraging, and the results are given as fresh proofs that the "Great American Desert" is itself a vanishing mirage, destined much sooner than is generally imagined to be transformed into a region of culture and population.

WHEN TWEED won his victory at Rochester he telegraphed to Hall that "Tammany was all right," and that "the boys had better fire one hundred guns in the park." They were fired, and if ever victors had reason for rejoicing the Tammany "boys" had.

The Very Latest.

The latest sensation of the New York *World*, which is somewhat noted for drawing on its imagination for its facts, is in the form of a statement alleged to have been recently made by Senator Sumner to a "distinguished Louisianalan" and other unnamed gentlemen, concerning the farewell interview of the former with Secretary Stanton, which took place a short time before his death. The *World* represents Mr. Sumner as saying that the dying man called him to his bedside, placed his hand in his own, and after having solemnly expressed his consciousness of the fact that he was "going over the river" for he could not recover, requested him to listen to his dying declaration that General Grant could not administer the Government, and was not equal to its duties. In answer to questions from Mr. Sumner why he did not mention this before the nomination, and why he did not state the fact in any of his speeches during the campaign, he replied first, that he was busy in his office, and was not consulted by the politicians who made the nomination; and second, that in his addresses he spoke only for the Republican party, and that not a word could be found in them in favor of General Grant for the Presidency. To a reminder from the Senator that General Grant succeeded well in the army, and that the people gave him credit for our success, the Secretary is said to have stretched forth his right hand and to have replied with great emphasis: "senator Sumner, this hand supplied him with men and money unlimited. I gave him the direction of the affairs. I am dying, Mr. Sumner, and I state this to you. Use it whenever the interests of the country demand it." Knowing as we do the animus of the *World* towards General Grant and the Republican party at large, we are by no means inclined to accept this statement as correct. Fortunately for the truth, however, (and the latter, unlike the majority of the statements we set afloat concerning public men, is of sufficient gravity to give the country a right to ask that the truth shall be made known;) we have a thoroughly competent witness in the person of Senator Sumner himself; and we respectfully appeal to that distinguished statesman to set the whole subject at rest by a public statement of the exact nature of the conversation held with his dying friend, if any such interview as is reported by the *World* occurred at all. Such a statement is, we think, demanded alike by justice to himself, to the President, and to the memory of the great minister who is now beyond the power of earthly reply.

More Disclosures.

The notorious Jim FISK, who very carefully collects and preserves the various strictures of the press upon him, is reported on one occasion to have boasted to a reporter that no matter how ill the public might speak of him, he could straightway silence its clamor by the utmost power of denunciation. Quite likely this was true, and it is probably folly as true of the Ring; both Erie and Tammany being far more damnable than any tongue can give them out. It is surprise any one should attempt to turn out, as according to our yesterday's telegrams it seems likely to do, that an offensive and defensive alliance between these organized iniquities has for a considerable period existed, and that TWEED actually shares with FISK in the countless frauds of the incorporated swindle which the latter is presumed to control. A civil suit is about to be instituted in the Supreme Court of New York (if the case has not been already called), which will be a sensational character will, it is said, far surpass the astounding disclosures of the city frauds. The plaintiff is a woman who is intimately acquainted with the defendant, James FISK. The summonses in the proceedings have been served on both parties, and yesterday (Monday) was set down for the hearing. The affidavits which have been sworn to expose very much of the secret history of the Erie magnate, and the letters he has addressed to the plaintiff will be read, and will disclose a series of gigantic frauds. The correspondence, it is reported, will also compromise several prominent members of the Democratic party, and will show with what success the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring have united for plunder. The plaintiff and defendant will be examined, and the former, it is said, will not scruple to disclose all that she knows of the secret operations of the Erie and Tammany magnates. It is known that the knowledge of the plaintiff is extensive, and that she can give, and that she is familiar with all the details of the secret management of the Erie road. Should it be discovered that Fisk and Tweed are the regular Siamese twins of accommodation which we suspect them to be, we devoutly hope that the ventilation in which hitherto united them in their lives may not "in their deaths be divided." They have hung together; let them be hung together.

THAT, notwithstanding the laborious researches of historians, history still hides any number of queer secrets, is apparent from the scraps and morsels which are occasionally brought to light from the closets and pantries of a by-gone age. Thus we observe, a little while ago, that a clerk's careless blunder had for over seventy years made Vermont face the world with an undeserved blemish upon her name; and now comes Pollard, the historian, and tells us in a paper on America's obligations to France, that "the first forwarding name number of the *Catholic World*, that just before that country—during the Revolution—drew its sword in our behalf, Virginia, which has hitherto been considered the very pink of cavalier courtesy, was found to be reluctant in the war, and disposed to have recourse to unworthy expedients." Patrick Henry had resigned his seat in Congress, and Thomas Jefferson was threatening to vacate the Governor's chair, and Richard HENRY LEE "was willing to surrender the liberties of Virginia to a dictator as the only resource of safety." Of Patrick Henry himself, he says that, incredible as the fact may seem to those who have read only eulogiums upon him,

"He actually retreated at the last from the Declaration of Independence. . . . In a letter to John ADAMS, written five days after the Virginia Convention had adopted the famous resolution of the 15th May, 1776, for independence, he dwells upon the difficulties attending the attempt to secede from Great Britain, and to raise the colonies by an offer from England to divide the territories of America between them. It was an unworthy suspicion, that of Mr. Henry, who had but little originality, and was a characteristic product of the Virginia of his day, probably in this imputation upon France the echo of a thought, common at the time."

Another matter which has escaped the notice of our historians Mr. Pollard brought to light. This is a resolution passed by Congress after the victory at Yorktown, that it would "cause to be erected at York, in Virginia, a marble column, whereon the emblems of the alliance between the United States and his Most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative." The shaft has never been built, to be sure. But what an ordinary look of humanity and human frailty in these demi-gods wear when one gets close to them.

HAVING gleaned the fields of the whole world, Secretary SEWARD, as reported in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, has returned to his western homestead, bringing his sheaves with him. The history of his travels is very remarkable. At the age when most men are compelled by their failing powers to seek absolute repose and retirement, he set out on a journey hitherto considered capable of achievement only by men in their prime, and which, not many years ago, but few of the most vigorous and adventurous would have undertaken. In his trip around the world he has visited every quarter of the globe and cities of the most remote kingdoms; and although empowered with no mission, and invested with no representative character, has everywhere been received with honors and welcome which a monarch might envy. The most cordial expressions of respect and esteem were of course, to a considerable extent, based on the admiration which is personally felt for the great statesman who bore so distinguished and honorable a part in the history of the country during the momentous era which the Western Republic has passed; but they are also to be considered as so many evidences of the hearty friendship and good will of the rulers and inhabitants of foreign countries toward the people of the United States, and are therefore doubly gratifying. Whether differences of opinion may exist as to the character and value of the venerable Secretary's public services, we are sure that his countrymen generally, without any respect to party, will rejoice at the prosperous completion of his travels, and bid heartily welcome home.

SOME days ago our special Washington correspondent mentioned the sudden appearance of Senator CHANDLER in that city, followed by the immediate dismissal of a clerk in the Interior Department, suspected of being the author of a Washington letter to the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph*, charging the Senator with immorality. On learning the cause of his dismissal, the clerk, we understand, not only denied the allegations, but immediately went before a magistrate and made affidavit to the effect that he had never written a letter to the *Telegraph* or any other paper. Mr. DELANO, however, refused to reinstate him. We do not understand that Senator CHANDLER denies the circumstantial charges brought against him. He wreaks his vengeance on an unoffending man, simply because he suspects him. We are sorry that Secretary DELANO refuses to make reparation to a grossly wronged man. The displaced clerk is said to be a very faithful and competent public officer. It is further reported that Senator CHANDLER is now on the war path against the Kalamazoo postmaster, whose sin (at present absent in Europe,) is one of the proprietors of the journal which published the letter in question. The matter should be brought to the attention of the Civil Service Commission immediately it reassembles. It is not exactly in accordance with the people's conception of what is meant by Civil Service Reform.

Among the names of the New York tradesmen who are supposed to have received enormous fraudulent sums from Tammany, it will be recollected that the name of Mr. John M. Keyser has occupied a conspicuous place. But it turns out that this gentleman, who has been driven nearly crazy by the charges of corruption and dishonesty in which he has been implicated, has never received the immense sums alleged on the Comptroller's books to that effect, and that the city owes him no one cent. New Court House. The day before yesterday he appeared personally before the Committee of Seventy, and testified on oath that he had neither given false vouchers nor made false affidavits, and that he could account for the disappearance between the real payments to himself and the amounts which appear on the Comptroller's vouchers and books, except on the hypothesis that—since he was in the habit of assigning his claims in order to secure prompt payment for services and material—the several amounts had been raised after the papers had left his hands, and the difference appropriated by the officials to whom the assignments had been made.

THE annual report of the British Registrar General for the year 1869, has just been published. Some of its figures are exceedingly suggestive, more particularly its emigration statistics. While illustrating the fact that England was in that year on every hand recovering from the commercial prostration of 1867-8, and that the prospects of the working class were improving in a similar manner, there was still a very large increase of emigrants, particularly those of English birth. More than a quarter of a million of souls left British ports in 1869, and of these 92,554 were English, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of one-third. Of the entire number, four-fifths were attracted to the United States, 33,000 to British North America, 14,000 to the Australian colonies, and a few thousand more to places undescribed. What will be the upshot of the industrial discontent with this increased emigration indicates it is not easy to foretel, but it seems certain that England cannot experience so serious and continuing domestic troubles, while Germany and France are recruiting their industries, and we are rapidly outgrowing this increased emigration, without appreciable results.

ALL the colored laborers on the extension of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad have been discharged at the demand of the Irishmen employed on the work.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your copy by telegraph of the Report of the Committee of the House of Bishops on Ritual Uniformity, unavoidably had some mistakes in it. Allow me to correct two of these from a private copy of the report received by mail to-day:

Among the reasons given for action on the question under discussion, the first should read thus: "First, It is obvious to remark that there are among us great and growing 'diversities of use' in the performance of Divine service and the offices of the Church. Unless something is done, and done soon, in the intervals of uniformity, these diversities bid fair to equal, if they do not exceed, those which, at the period of the Anglican Reformation, were regarded as an evil to be remembered, and which led to the decision that 'the whole realm' should have 'but one use.' They occasion, moreover, even now, confusion, trouble and perplexity among our people, and these evils must increase as their causes are multiplied."

In the enumeration of certain acts proposed to be prohibited, (under Section 8,) read "it being provided that reverence at the mention of the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be *disallowed*," not *allowed* as in the paper. This, of course, gives the opposite sense to that given in to-day's paper. Reverence at the mention of our Lord's name is *not* disallowed. K.

Affairs in Cuba.

Last week we were told for a certainty that the revolution was ended, and peace reigned in the island, with the exception of the fuss which a few brigands were able to kick up. Now, however, we are told that the war continues quite briskly; Valmaseda is maturing his grand scheme to finish the revolution this winter, and is moving from place to place to inspect all things in person. This looks as though he might reasonably look for news favorable to the revolutionists.

THE Baltimore *American*, referring to General Grant's arrival in that city, says:

Such persons as admire "republican simplicity" in the tastes and habits of our Chief Magistrate, would have been greatly delighted if they could have seen General Grant walking from Calvert Station to the St. Clair Hotel, escorted by a single member of the Committee of Reception, who shared his umbrella with him. General Dent, who, according to army regulations, is supposed to be debarred from carrying an umbrella, very philosophically took the smart shower that was falling and showed no impatience.

General Grant was sumptuously entertained by a select party of friends at the St. Clair House.

TWEED, when he went to Rochester, was quite violently positive. Addressing himself to Governor SEYMOUR, he said:

I come here branded as a rascal by the Republican press. Only seven or eight years ago you came to Albany branded as a traitor to your country by the same venal press. Did the Democratic Convention propose to exclude you? No. Now, sir, I would rather be called a thief than a traitor to my country, We came here as the regular delegates; we demand admission.

Thereupon Seymour melted!

A LETTER from Baltimore says: The removal of the case of Mrs. Wharton to the Court of Anne Arundel county, upon an affidavit made by herself that she could not obtain a fair trial in this city, has somewhat startled her friends who are not admitted to her counsels. During the past three weeks the official denial of various accusations against her had partially changed the current of public opinion, but this event timidity on the part of her counsel has caused much unfavorable comment.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* continues to argue stoutly in favor of Greeley for President, and expresses the opinion that he "is incomparably the strongest man in America, and the admiration everywhere expressed for his intellect and honesty is genuine and sincere." The *Commercial* came out about equally flat-footed for General Grant not two months ago.

KEYSER having confessed to his share in the Tammany frauds, the question is what will Tweed, Hall & Co. do? We know what they had better do? Hang themselves. The gallows only would be cheated, and since they must continue to steal, somebody or something they would be happy in their death.

THE War Department refutes the story about the poverty of Gen. Ammen, who is now sojourning in Switzerland. It is stated that he is in receipt of $4,125 per annum, quite enough to supply him in a respectable manner. The effort, in this case, to show that our government is mean, has not been successful.

THE small-pox is raging violently at Chillicothe, Ohio. The infected portion of the town has been districted and policemen stationed so as to prevent emigration from the locality. The inhabitants are represented as to be quite panic stricken at the alarming state of affairs.

A Fond du Lac paper paper says: "A sportsman asked a farmer the other day if there were any prairie chickens out his way. He replied he thought there was; he had seen one last haying time, and each day since there had been from six to a dozen sportsmen and dogs after her; at last accounts the old hen was ahead."

AT a Republican mass meeting in Philadelphia last week, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we welcome President Grant as our leader in the next Presidential campaign, feeling that the hero who fought and won the battles of his country and successfully maintained the principles of the Republican party is eminently entitled to the chief command.

Obituary.

General James Totten, an eminent officer of the regular army, died at Sedalia, Missouri, on Monday. A native of this State, he was appointed a cadet at West Point Academy in 1837, graduating in 1841. He at once entered the army and served on the western border until the breaking out of the rebellion. His first service of importance was the capture of the rebel camp Jackson, in Missouri. He became chief of artillery under General Lyon, and participated in all the actions under that chief. On the death of Lyon he was chief of artillery under Fremont and under Halleck. He became brigadier general of volunteers in 1862, and was brevetted Colonel in the regular army for services as chief of ordnance in the siege of Mobile Bay.

Vice President Colfax on the Situation.

In the recent number of the *Independent* Vice President COLFAX sets forth his views as to the conditions under which the Republican party should enter the next Presidential campaign, in order to render victory certain. He observes that the political horizon is again overcast with the threatening clouds of war, the cheers of victory thrill numberless happy hearts. In regard to retrenchment, he would have the army and navy reduced to peace basis by the present gradual process, and expects that Congress will, by next summer, have reduced the National expenditures below $270,000,000 per year, perhaps even $10,000,000 less. No subsidies or further railroad grants should be accorded. Regarding the finances, the Vice President holds that the "undoubted public opinion of the country is that the time for general amnesty has arrived," and considers that "the truest economy, wise and wisest policy require that the great mass of the disinfranchised people should be relieved by a general bill from all constitutional disabilities." Civil Service Reform, including in its details the nomination of Postmasters by the people, he thinks, has proved impractically inaugurated. The financial policy of the party should favor the reduction of taxation to the extent of $60,000,000 or $80,000,000. This reduction should be effected by reducing or removing the duties on tea and coffee, the present high internal revenue life, and the abolition of the income tax, and the interna taxes affecting home manufactures. It is probable that the internal fetters of Republican policy, as initiated by the next Congress, will be in substantial conformity with these suggestions.

The Wool Trade.

The New York *Bulletin* gives figures showing that the importations of wool at that port for the year June 1st amount to 51,630 bales, or 40,940 bales above those of last year, and that of receipts of domestic wool there is an increase of 33,750 bales; making an excess over last year, on domestic and foreign combined, of 74,084 bales. Considering that this increase is at the rate of fifty per cent., the *Bulletin* says: "It does seem paradoxical to talk of a 'scarcity' of wool, and the present firmness of prices at high quotations appears equally incomprehensible. We cannot but suspect that the manufacturers are buying largely supports; which are destined to be strongly tested by the course of the money market during the next few weeks." In England the condition of things is similar—prices steadily advancing in the face of a rapidly accumulating supply. The importations of wool and shoddy into the United Kingdom during eight months of this year amount to 144,000,000 pounds over the corresponding period of last year. The exports have been unusually heavy, but deducting those the net increase is 40,000,000 pounds.

THE idea advanced by Wade Hampton that the Southern States send no delegates to the Democratic National Convention, is said to be popular and gaining support among the leading members of the party. Leaving the Convention to be run by Tammany just suits them, and it suits Tammany, too. A Southern letter writer says: This sentiment is wide-spread among the democracy of the South, and gains ground daily. And with it, too, is a lurking distrust of the ability of the party to successfully cope with Radicalism, for it is not the hope of victory in the hearts of the Southern Democracy that there was four years ago. A settled gloom is upon them. They see the uprising around them, and with the support of Grant, who has the power to elect another Chief Magistrate if he will use it, while their own party can neither agree upon a platform of principles nor line of conduct, and who have no leader looming up far enough above the common herd of leaders to make himself a shining mark for the nomination.

AN American, writing from the South African diamond fields, says: The diamonds found here are pronounced the finest in the world in hardness and brilliancy. The camp is filled with diamond buyers for the London markets. The prices range from one to three pounds sterling per carat, in gold, for stones in the rough. A great many stones of fourteen to twenty carats have been found. The most of the diggers are doing a thriving trade, but the large men as good price as the white garnets, and both are found in great quantities. Making a fair estimate, I should say that the making a fortune is about as great in one thousand. A few do tolerably well, and the balance of the thousand live from hand to mouth, time, get nothing, and leave in disgust. I hope the Americans will not get the diamond fever. If they do they will regret it.

AMONG recent English inventions is another condensing arrangement, in this case applicable to steam-engines, or to engines worked with a mixture of steam and air. According to this new device in place of a condenser and air-pump being employed as usual, the exhaust steam is let into a large condensing cylinder in which a piston works, this piston having a slight lead on the steam piston in the main cylinder. When the stroke of the condenser-piston is nearly complete, an injection valve on the steam cylinder opens and injects water into the latter; this water, together with that resulting from the condensation of the steam, will also as an air pump, may be present, being expelled from the cylinder through suitable valves at the return stroke of the piston.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent writes that "private opinion in California is in favor of the Chinese, and that they are capable, honest and industrious workmen. At the same time in public the system of Chinese labor is opposed. The fact is that the question has been pushed by demagogues for their political effect, and considers that the truest statesmen and wisest policy require that the great mass of the disinfranchised people should be relieved by a general bill from all constitutional disabilities." Civil Service Reform, including in its details the nomination of Postmasters by the people, he thinks, has proved impractically inaugurated. The financial policy of the party should favor the reduction of taxation to the extent of $60,000,000 or $80,000,000. This reduction should be effected by reducing or removing the duties on tea and coffee, the present high internal revenue life, and the abolition of the income tax, and the interna taxes affecting home manufactures. It is probable that the internal fetters of Republican policy, as initiated by the next Congress, will be in substantial conformity with these suggestions.

THE recent disclosures, showing a perfect regiment of gamblers, rowdies and others holding sinecure positions in New York, has created a profound sensation and deep indignation among all but the Tammany parasites. Among those holding sinecures the names of several editors and reporters have already appeared. John F. Coyle, of Washington, formerly proprietor of the *Intelligencer* of that city, draws $200 per month from the city treasury of New York, for exerting his supposed influence among the politicians in Washington in favor of John T. Hoffman.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is scientific authority for the statement that it is impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe, for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can in a few seconds burn holes of any size in the hardest metal, his fire drill enabling him in a few minutes to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed. To what perfection crime is getting.

The question whether the aurora borealis is ever visible by daylight, has recently been vigorously discussed in England, the negative contestants asserting that the so-called daylight auroras have in every instance been due to cloud formations, or some like cause. The dispute may now probably be considered as finally settled, for a writer in *Nature* states that he lately had a conversation with a distinguished magnetician and Arctic explorer, who said that he had often seen the aurora in broad day light in the Polar regions, and always of a crimson hue.

The great bridge at St. Louis is progressing rapidly. The concrete, or foundation, for the last pier—a small one on the Illinois side of the river—has been laid, and the bridge company will have no further use of the air pumps, voltaic armor, &c. The masonry, of which there will be 105,000 cubic yards, is about two-thirds completed, and the superstructure has already been commenced. The cast-iron plates at the piers have been placed and prepared for the reception of the steel tubes forming the spans. It is calculated, however, that at least a year and a half will be required to complete the work.

The relinquishment of hostilities by Cochise, chief of an important and powerful branch of the Apache tribe, is regarded as a notable event in the history of Indian warfare in New Mexico and Arizona. He was originally a mere leader of one band of warriors, but owing to an act of the darkest treachery, by which many of his family and race were slain, he swore vengeance on the "deceitful white man," and became a terrible scourge. If his quietude has been secured, an early end of Apache Indian troubles is considered certain.

Recording the fact that in one of the provinces of India during the year one hundred and eighty-three persons were killed by tigers, twenty-one by cheetahs and panthers, seven by bears, ten by bisons, five by wild hogs, four by elephants and three by alligators, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "All this slaughter by wild beasts sounds very terrible, but it is really more horrible to reflect that more people are killed annually in the streets of London than are killed by tigers in the Presidency of Madras. Cab horses are far more destructive than cheetahs."

The water system of London supplies the enormous quantity of 77,670,824 gallons per day, while its sewer system carries off 16,629,760 cubic feet of refuse. To warm its inhabitants a fleet of 1,800 sail is employed in bringing (irrespective of railroads) annually 3,250,000 tons of coal. The smoke of this immense quantity of coal is sometimes so dense as to be plainly seen thirty-six miles from the city. To clothe this multitude we find there are 4,160 tailors, 50,400 boot and shoe makers, 1,000 hatters and 2,000 dressmakers, and 297,500 domestic servants. The streets of this metropolis are about 2,900 in number, and if put together would extend about 4,000 miles. The principal ones are traversed by about 1,500 omnibuses and 4,000 cabs (besides private carriages and carts), employing 50,000 horses. The number of dwellings is 770,000.

Miss Rye has found a follower in her emigration movement for girls, in the person of a Roman Catholic priest, at Liverpool,